बीजों का उत्पादन तथा विक्रय

*164. डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन† : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा तैयार किये गये उत्तम गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों के उत्पादन तथा विक्रय सम्बन्धी कार्य को निजी क्षेत्र को दिये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) अभी तक इन बीजों के उत्पादन तथा विक्रय की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी कौन-कौन सी संस्थाओं को सौंपी जा रही थी; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है और इस प्रस्ताव को कब से लागू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes, States Agricultural Universities and State Seed Corporations are primarily responsible for production and sale of seeds.

(d) In the VIII Plan, the existing institutions are to be strengthened for enhancing production of seed in quantitative and qualitative terms.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : The work of seeds industry is very vital for the future of India. There are three aspects of it. First is the Government funded research, second is the mass-scale production of the improved varieties and third is marketing. If we see the superiority of the various sectors, the Government funded research has a definite edge over the private sector. But in terms of mass scale production of improved varieties and their marketing, the private sector has a proven track record over the Government sector. While replying to this question, the hon. Minister has mentioned that he will not privatise the production and marketing of the improved variety of seeds. The benefits of our research institutions should reach a large number of our farmers. The Government has taken a general lead in respect of privatisation. Then, why are they not privatising in the case of seeds also ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA : Sir, the present policy is to do research with regard to seeds in the ICAR institutions. We have not completely prohibited the private sectors to come in. At present also the high yielding variety seeds are provided by the ICAR to the research institutes, to the private sector who do research in their fields. After due certification those seeds are being provided to the farmers.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that he should see the successful models in Japan and America. I have studied those models in America. Research, production and marketing work very close to each other. But in Japan all these three sectors work under the same roof. I would like the hon. Minister to consider these successful models of production and marketing that are prevalent in the developed world and incorporate them in our country.

My second supplementary is ..

श्री सभापति : सैकिंड सप्लीमैंट्री तो आप पूछ ही रहे हैं।

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : No. This is what he said. The Government says that they are allowing multinationals to come into our country.

†सभा में यह प्रश्न डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन द्वारा पूछा गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want them in the seeds production also.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Yes, Sir, in seeds production and marketing. May I know from the Minister whether the Government have studied the projected impact of the multinationals? My question again is, if the multinationals are allowed to come into our country, why don't you allow our own private sector to promote the production and marketing of seeds?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, for the information of this august House, the New Seed Policy has liberalised the import of seeds, oilseeds, pulses, coarse grains, vegetables and flowers. Under this policy exotic hybrids are entered by the private seed companies in the trials under All India coordinated projects. Subsequently the best performing exotic hybrids are recommended for bulk import of seeds for a period of two years. After a period of two years, the private company should produce that seed indigenously.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, पिछले दिनों अखबार में खबर छपी थी कि आई० ए० आर० आई० द्वारा किये जा रहे उत्तम क्वालिटी के बीजों के उत्पादन और विक्रय का काम निजी क्षेत्र को दिया जा रहा है । आज मंत्री जी का जवाब उसके विपरीत है । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहुंगी कि क्या यह समाचार निराधार थे या सरकार ऐसा कोई निर्णय लेने जा रही थी मगर वैज्ञानिकों के विरोध में उस निर्णय को बदला गया ? और अब इसको निजी क्षेत्र को नहीं दिया जायेगा, क्या यह निर्णय फाइनल है और इसमें पुनर्विचार की कोई गुंजायश नहीं ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, I also came across that news item which has appeared in the newspapers. That may be the opinion of the Director, IARI. No proposal has been received from IARI for involving the private sector for production and marketing of the seeds.

श्री शांति स्वामी : सभापति जी, वैसे तो टाईम खत्म हो रहा है । क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों म इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर्ल रिसर्च इन्सटीट्यूट के वैज्ञानिकों ने गेहूं, धान, सरसों और गन्ने के कौन-कौन से नये बीज बनाये हैं और उनकी प्रति एकड़ यील्ड क्या है ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has till now invented 1937 varieties of seeds in respect of different agricultural and horticultural crops. They have been released and notified and during this time, 115 varieties have become obsolete. Now, 1822 varieties are available for commercial purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Growth rate of maize crop

*165. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the advent of Green Revolution, he growth rate of maize crop has dropped from 3.87% (during 1949-50 to 1964-65) to 1.15% (during 1967-68 to 1989-90). i.e. less than one-third of the pre-green revolution phase;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for higher rate of growth of production of maize during pre-green revolution period (1949-50 to 1964-65) was higher rate of increase in area, whch was 2.66% per annum. In the post-green devolution period (1976-68 to 1990-91), there is a decrease in area under maize, the rate peing (—) 0.06% per annum.

(c) In order to step up the maize production, the Government is implementing a